IN THE

racity-Pro-Cuban Speeches-Criticism of Bitt Statements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20,-By the decisive vote of 41 to 25 the Senate lay decided to proceed at once to the rado, providing for the payment of the nds of the United States in silver, at the option of government. The resolu-United States issued, or authorized to be containing 420 1-2 grains each of standard sliver, and that to restore to its mage such silver coin as a legal tenand interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the

Hoar, of Massachusetts, inquiring of the Postmaster-General what action was nethe postal free delivery service, was laid before the Senate and agreed to.

Mr. Tillman's resolution, presented yes-terday, extending the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to the investigation of the giving by railroads of transportation for any other consideration than cash, was called up

Lodge, of Massachusetts, then moved that the Senate go into executive session. This was antagonized by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, who called attention to the fact that he had given notice of his intention to call up the Teller reso-tution. The Chair held that Mr. Lodge's motion took precedence, and the year and mays were demanded. The vote resulted— Yeas, 77; nays, 28. The motion of Mr. Yeas, 77; nays, 28. The motion of Mr. Yesi to take up the Teller resolution was then carried—41 to 25—as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chilton, Clark, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Kyle, nery, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Perkins, Petti-grew, Pettus, Pritchard, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Walthall, Warren, White, Wolcott-41.

Nays-Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hoar, Lodge, Morrill, Mc-Bride, Nelson, Platt of Connecti-cut, Proctor, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston,

VEST ON TELLER RESOLUTION. Mr. Vest spoke in support of the resolu-tion. He said he had no desire at this time to thresh over the old straw of floancial discussion, but hoped to be able to call the Senate's attention to some he Stanley Matthews resolutions were first put on the statute-books, but he believed that there was now reason why there should be reiteration of those reso-

outlons and the declarations made there-Mr. Vest maintained that if the reso lutions were originally correct and proper, they are correct and proper at the pres-

The Senator maintained that the issue | rency resolution. involving the consideration of the resolu-tion had been thrust upon the Senate by the administration, and the senators were the administration, and the senators were required either to remain silent, and by that silence give tacit assent to the recent declarations of the Secretary of the Trea-sury in favor of a gold standard, those sury in favor of a gold standard, those declarations being evidently endorsed by the President, or else to reaffirm the Stanley Matthews resolutions, which had been passed by the Senale by a vote of more than two to one, and by the House by an overwhelming majority.

"It will be recalled." said Mr. Vest, "that the present President of the United States was then a member of the House, and voted for these resolutions."

Mr. Vest held that the time had now arrived when the country must either

arrived when the country must either go to a gold standard or make the last and overwhelming contest for the financial system which he believed a great majority of the people were in favor of.

Mr. Vest was proceeding with his remarks, when Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, asked if it was Mr. Vest's intention to press the resolution and to secure an im-

inediate vote.
"I expect," replied Mr. Vest, "to endeaver to secure a final vote upon the resolution whenever, under the rules of the Senate, a final vote can be reached." TELLER RESOLUTION HOLDS OVER.

The Vice-President, at 2 o'clock, laid before the Senate the unfinished business, the census bill. Mr. Vest moved to lay aside the unfinished business and to proceed with the discussion of the Teller resolution. The motion prevailed without division, the effect below to make the control of resolution. The motion prevailed without division, the effect being to make the resolution the unfinished business.

Mr. Vest then yielded to a suggestion of Mr. Aldrich's that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow, in order that those opposing

it might have an opportunity to prepare for the debate. At 2:10 P. M. the Senate went into exec-

utive session, and at 5:55 P. M. adjourned, REED VERSUS BAILEY.

Speaker Reed, from the rostrum of the House, and Mr. Balley, leader of the Democrats, from his place on the floor, glared at each other at the close of the Cuban debate to-day, and joined an issue of veracity. This sensational episode completely overshadowed the interest in the Cuban debate, which has continued uninterruptedly in the House for three days, during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation

Mr. Clark (Democrat), of Missouri, opened the debate with one of his charac-teristic and breezy speeches. He said in

part:
"If Spain does not bring the war to a speedy conclusion, the United States ought to expel her from the Western hemisphere. There can be no doubt, as to what has been our traditional foreign policy. What our foreign policy is under the McKiniey Administration passeth unthe McKinley Administration passeth un-derstanding. There ought to be no ques-tion as to our foreign policy in the fu-ture. Tersely and bluntly stated, it is this, and it ought to be enforced with fron hand—that we intend at all hazards and at whatever cost to thoroughly domi-nate the western world.

In these days of McHannaism, our for-cign policy is so feeble, so cringing, so cowardly, that even old and decrepit Spain insults our flag, maitreats our citizens, and searches our ships with per-fect impunity, and President McKinley, instead of sending men-of-war to protect our honor, assert our supremacy, and teach the insolent and impotent Dons a lesson they would never forget, passes, the hat around, and invites the American people to contribute aims for stary-ing and dying Cubans. To every suggestion that we should re-enter upon a vigorous foreign policy, which will, tho-roughly protect American citizens and Foughly protect American citizens and American interests in every part of the habitable globe, we are met with the hysterical shrick that we are advocating intil we are despised by all nations and

"My Republican friends," he said in conclusion, "I invite you to lay aside the weight that is holding you down, assert your rights, come out on the side of eter-all justice and human liberty, thereby lemonstrating that you are worthy of your rights, come out on interty, thereby demonstrating that you are worthy of the high vocation whereto you are called. Democrats and Populists stand here ready to remove from America her great reproach. We on this side will contribute 152 votes. If only twenty-seven Republicans will break the yoke, defy their task-masters, and join us in this noble work, before the sun sets this day we will send the glad tidings ringing around the world that 'Cuba is free,' free, thank God, by the act of the American Congress."

Mr. Williams (Democrat), of Mississippi, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, sneered at the statement of Mr. Hitt yesterday that the granting of belligeren rights to the Cubans would af-

ford them no advantage.

"Shades of history, and all the people who have ever rebelled against tryanny," he exclaimed, "what a pity that George Washington, Nathaniel Green, and when seeking the re-Washington, Nathaniel Green, and Thomas Jefferson, when seeking the re-cognition of belligerency during the Revo-lution, did not know that belligerent rights would not be advantageous to rights would not be advantageous to them! What a pity that Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and other Confederate statesmen were not informed that belli-gerency would not aid their cause whep hey were seeking recognition abroad." Mr. King (Democrat), of Utah, who has

recently returned from a visit to Cuba, gave the House some of the results of personal observations. He described the harrowing conditions there, characterized the scheme of autonomy as a de-lusion, and declared that if peace came on that basis Spain would saddle the war debt on Cuba. There would be resistance, and once more the fires of revolution would be kindle. Permanent peace could not come to the island until independence

Mr. Johnson (Republican), of Indiana in a 15-minute speech, sustained the course of the administration. The President, he said, had displayed good sound judgment, and exalted patriotism. Congress, he said, would not be warranted in attempting to override the President and rushing the country rashly into a war fraught with tremendous conse

quences. Mr. Simpson (Populist), of Kansas, speaking for the third party, said he was not "lying awake o'er nights," worryng over the Cuban question. But he was satisfied, he said, that the real accre behind the attitude of the administration was the fact that the holders of Spanish bonds, \$400,000,000 in amount, were not yet satisfied that they would get

COTTON-MILL WAGE-REDUCTION. After some brief pro-Cuban speeches by Mr. Robinson (Democrat), of Indiana,

in the cotton industry,
"It was due to the sudden and unexpected decline in the price of cotton," be said. "In three months the price had declined 30 per cent., because the southern planters insisted upon growing 2,000,000, bales more cotton than the world want-

effect of the competition that had grown manship and the speakership should be ly, the wage-rate would come up to the

the arrangement made yesterday, and re-ported the bill to the House. One of the most dramatic and sensational episodes of this Congress followed.

OUESTION OF VERACITY. The Speaker of the House, and Mr. Balley, of Texas, the Democratic leader clashed on a question of veracity, and excitement rose to the boiling point. The "They do not in any sense," said Mr.

Vest, "Involve either repudiation or disit back, with an amendment embodying the terms of the Senate Cuban bellige

germane, and was obnoxious to the rule against new legislation. This point the

Speaker promptly sustained.

Mr. Bailey, surrounded by a group of Democrats, protested that the agreement made yesterday included provision for a vote on the motion to recommit. Mr. Hitt denied this, saying that the

notice of the motion to recommit was given afterward. There was much congiven afterward. There was much con-fusion while Mr. Hitt was talking, and when he had concluded, Mr. Bailey sud-denly electrified the House with the state-ment that he had had a distinct under-standing to that effect with the Speaker

of the House.
"The Chair states that the gentleman from Texas is mistaken." retorted the Speaker from the chair, in the most emphatic tones.

The Speaker looked the Texan straight in the eye, and his voice quivered with emotion

"The Chair never agreed that a motion which was plainly out of order would be entertained. The gentleman notified me that there would be no further opposi-

"And I make the statement," declared Mr. Balley, without flinching, "that we did have such an agreement." He, too, was evidently laboring under great stress of feeling.

HOUSE IN AN UPROAR. By this time the House was in an up-our, and the spectators in the galleries looking on with amazement.

Mr. Bailey proceeded to explain the cir-cumstances under which, he alleged, the agreement was made. He said that some of the members on his side desired to attend the funeral of a distinguished exmember (Mr. Butterworth) yesterday afternoon, but they desired to remain, if there were to be any votes. He had ap proached the Speaker, he said, with the proposition of a vote on the motion to recommit. The Chair had assented he clared, and he had so informed his col-

"The Chair again states that no agree ment was made," said the Speaker, looking down on the turbulent scene before him, "and if corroboration is needed, he has just been informed by a gentleman

who was present-"
"I think the Chair will need corrobora-tion," interposed Mr. Balley, emphatically. "I again oppose my statement against that of the Speaker."

The confusion at this point was very great, but the voice of Mr. Smith (Republican), of Michigan, could be heard, shouting above the tumult that he had been present, and that no agreement had been

made.
"The Chair is willing to rest the case on the statement made by him." declared the Speaker, as he beat the desk with his gavel in his attempts to restore order. Mr. Bailey thereupon appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Daizell decision of the Chair, and Mr. Dalzen moved to lay the appeal on the table. The roll was called amid much confusion, but party lines were unbroken, and by a vote of 168 to 114 the appeal was laid on the table. The bill was then passed—158 to 95—and at 4:40 P. M. the House advanced.

Virginia Bills in Congress.

Virginia BHIs in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20.—
(Special.)—Congressman Lamb introduced a bill to-day for the relief of William Mantle, of New Kent, providing for the payment of \$796 for property destroyed during the war, and a bill to pay Mrs. Ellen H. Smith, of King William, \$60 for supplies taken by Federal troops.

Congressman Jones introduced a bill to bay the trustees of the Christian church of Frodericksburg \$4,000 for damage done by Federal troops.

Congressman Rixey introduced a bill to pay the trustees of Calvary Episcopal church, in Culpeper, \$2,509 for the use and final destruction of their church building by Federal troops.

Senator Daniel went to Philadelphia to-day, but will return to-morrow.

# Munyon and Money

Not More Dollars But the Satisfaction of Helping Mankind.

"I have enough money," says Professor Munyon. "I shall spend the rest of my life in working for my fellowmen. I shall



not be able to half repay the debt which I owe to God for my happiness and suc-cess, but I shall do the best I can as long as I live."

as I live."

Money enough! Even Solomon in all his wealth and wisdom was not great enough to say that. To heal the slck! To enable the struggling millions to doctor themselves with intelligence and marvelous results! To be the acknowledged authority of the medical world and the possessor of its greatest discoveries! These things are certainly more than riches.

These things are certainly more inches.

Munyon's success is based upon an intimate knowledge of the laws of science, and strict conformity thereto. Munyon has a separate specific for fevers, rheumatism. Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Kidney Complaints, diseases of the liver, asthma, and fifty other complaints. These remedies are for sale by drugsists, mostly at 25 cents a vial, and statistics record ninety-six per cent. of cures.

#### SENATOR WHITE CHAIRMAN.

Democratic Choice for Head of Con-

gressional Committee. WASHINGTON, January 20 .- The new Democratic Congressional Committee today elected as chairman Senator White, of California. The election of secretary, which had been expected, was postponed, to await the action by an organization committee of seven, which will be apoirted by the new chairman. The election has attracted a good deal

of attention in the House, owing to its bearing on the speakership contest. Senathe floor to reply to some of the re-marks made during the course of the session relative to the wage-reductions able to that gentleman's candidacy, in ase the next House is Democratic. Messrs, McRae, of Arkansas; Richardson, of Tennessee; Osborne, of Wyoming, and Myers, of Indiana, had been promi-

Owing to the speakership issue, however, the friends of Mr. Bailey felt that it was desirable that a senator should head the committee, so that the chair-

entirely separated. The meeting was quite fully attended, thirty-three members being present, which, allowing for the several "orphan States," made almost a full representa-

conceded that Lawrence Gardiner, the incumbent, will retire. The most promi-nent candidate before the Organization Committee is James Kerr, formerly Clerk

#### SUCCESSION TO JUDGE DICK.

Lusk and Ewart Apparently the Leading Candidates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20 .-(Special.)-Great interest is felt here in the appointment of Jude Dick's successor in the Western North Carolina District. Ex-United-States-Attorney Lusk. Pritchard and Representative Pearson and he has been presented to the President as their candidate for the place. But Mr. Lusk has already reached the retiring age, and this objection, it is be-lieved, will be fatal to his appointment. Judge Ewart is the second choice of Senator Pritehard and Mr. Pearson, and the President's first choice. But Judge Ewart made a record in the Fifty-first Congress that renders his confirmation doubtful, and on that account the Presi-dent hesitates to make the appointment,

#### CHARLOTTESVILLE.

The Water-Bond Issue Defeated-Has His Prisoner.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., January 29. (Special.)—The election held Tuesday to authorize the City Council to issue \$5,000 of bonds to augment the water supply of the city resulted in the defeat of that measure by about 160 votes. This result was occasioned by three causes. First, there was a very determined opposition on the part of some citizens who had, previously, been foremost in promoting the scheme. Second, if the requisite number of votes had been polled, the election was in danger of being declared illegal, because the provisions of the general election law were not observed in the matre of closing the bar-rooms of the city. Third, because there was not the legal number of judges at one of the precincts, which would have necessitated the throwing out of the poll at that precinct.

A telegram has been received from Mr. C. H. Walker, who was sent to San Anmeasure by about 100 votes. This result

C. H. Walker, who was sent to San Antonio. Tex., after Faxon Atherton, saying that he was on his way home home with his prisoner, and would arrive here tomorrow.

## Warrenton Mention.

Warrenton Mention.

WARRENTON, January 29.—(Special.)
A meeting has been called for Saturday at noon in the office of Mr. C. W. Smith for the purpose of organizing a "country club" near Warrenton.

Hon. James V. Brook is convalescent from his severe illness.
The case of Eldred vs. Eldred, which was nending in the Circuit Court, and argued so warmly at the December term, has just been decided by Judge Nicol, and he filed a written opinion that Zellah Eldred is the widow of E. B. Eldred, and the child, E. A. Eldred, the lawful heir to his property.

property.

Mr. Isham Keith, Jr., through Mr. N.
D. Benner, sold in Baltimore this week
his beautiful gray hunter, Nellie Gray,
for \$850, the largest sum that has been
realized here for one horse during the

realized here for one horse during the past year.

On Friday evening, at half-past 8, Mrs. Charrington will be at home in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lovell Johns, to a large number of friends and acquaint-

ances.

Mrs. Grenville Gaines entertained Mr. and Mrs. Johns and quite a number of friends this evening at a high-five party.

Mrs. Peace gave a tea on Tuesday ovening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Johns.



DEATHS.

GILHAM.—Died, in Pulaski county, Va., January 13, 1898, Mrs. JANE W. GILHAM, widow of Berjamin Gilham, formerly resident of Richmond. The deceased was the mother of our countyman, J. W. Gilham, and own dear aunt of Councilman R. T. Briggs. Had she lived to the 18th of February she would have been 82 years old.

Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

please copy. American interests in every part of the habitable globe, we are met with the bysterical shrick that we are advocating war. It is not true, but suppose it were? There are some things worse than wardeplorable as war unquestionably is—and one of them is to play the cry-baby act.

Ing by Federal troops.

Scantor Daniel went to Philadelphia to-day, but will return to-morrow.

To Care a Cold in One Day.

take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Cards, Bill-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Dodgers, &c., printed by the Dispatch Company at low prices. Will give you good work at same prices you pay for inferior work. Send us your orders and we will guarantee authorition in every particular. CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AND REORDAINING SECTION TWELVE,
CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN OF
THE CITY ORDINANCES, CONCERNING THE WATER-WORKS, AND REPEALING SO MUCH OF SECTION
FOURTEEN OF CHAPTER TWENTYSEVEN OF THE CITY ORDINANCES
CONCERNING WATER-WORKS AS
PROVIDES FOR AN ANNUAL
CHARGE FOR THE RENT OF A ME-

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond, That section twelve of chapter twenty-seven, of the City Ordi-nances, concerning the water-works, be amended and reordained so as to read as follows:

(Approved January 17, 1898.)

Penalty for non-compliance, ten dollars in each case.

For a public building, at the following rate per annum—to wit: For the Capitol and Governor's Mansion, one hundred dollars; Medical College, fitty dollars; a theatre, opera-house, &c., thirty dollars; a public hall, with water fixtures accessible, ten dollars; with water fixtures inaccessible, five dollars; Henrico county court-house, ninety dollars; custom-house, one hundred and fitty dollars; except that the water used by the lessees and persons operating manufactories therein shall be paid for at the rates required by ordinance for other and similar manufactories.

For schools, at the following rate per annum—to wit: For a bearding-school, five dollars; manufactories specified in the school, five dollars, manufactories workshops.

lar manutactories.

For schools, at the following rate per annum—to wit: For a boarding-school, twenty-five dollars; for a private school, five dollars.

For depots, manufactories, workshops, and warehouses, at the following rate per annum—to wit: For a railroad depot, one hundred dollars, or special rates for every locomotive in which the city water is used. This shall pay for all the uses of water at such depot, except for stationary steam-engines, water-closets, and baths; for each sationary steam-engine, for each estimated horse-power of boiler from one to ten-horse power, three dollars; for each estimated horse-power from ten to forty-horse power, three dollars; for each estimated horse-power ver forty-horse power, two and one-half dollars. But no steam-engine shall be supplied, except where the water is taken in the building where the engine is used for the usual purposes for which water is used in such building; for a roiling-mill, or a foundary, or machine-shop, or a factory, or stemmery, &c., fitteen dollars, if not more than fifteen persons be employed therein; for each additional person, thirty cents; for each spike-machine, forty dollars; for a dollars and fifty cents. For a warehouse, whole-sale tobacco, &c., thirty dollars storage warehouse, each, ten dollars; for a curfer-shop, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for a rectifying establishment, forty-five dollars; for a dairy newspaper printing-office, twenty dollars; on the use of steam bofler; for a lager-beer, porter, soda, or bottling establishment, one table, twenty dollars; for a blacksmith-shop, four dollars for the first forge and two dollars for each additional one; for a daily newspaper printing-office, twenty dollars; other printing offices, ten dollars, or using motors or meter, special rates; for a barber shop, six dollars; for a coach and two dollars, and for each bedroom, used or not, one dollar, or each bedroom, u

and one dollar and fifty cents for a private carriage, or buggy, &c.; for a stable where hacks or carriages are kept for hire, four dollars and fifty cents for each hack, carriage, hearse, omnibus, &c., and one dollar and fifty tents for each buggy, or wagon, whether kept for hire or in livery; for each mule or wagon lot, thirty dollars; for each stable where wagons, drays, or carts are kept for hire, one dollar and twenty-five cents for each horse or mule; for a billiard saloon with water fixtures convenient, twelve dollars, or without water fixtures, five dollars.

Stores shops, and offices at the follow-

fixtures convenient, twelve dollars, or without water fixtures, five dollars.

Stores, shops, and offices at the following rate per annum—to wit: For a store, ten dollars; for a shop five dollars; green grocery five dollars; each fish stand, five dollars; if besides being used as a store or shop the house be also occupied as a dwelling for one or more families, then three dollars for each family; and in each case where a store or shop may have been rented by the owner or agent to different tenants, and so occupied, the bills shall be made out and presented to the owner or agent of said store or shop, who shall be responsible for their payment; for each office, not otherwise provided for, four dollars and fifty cents.

Dwelling-houses at the following rate per annum—to wit: For each dwelling-house, five dollars, and for each additional faucet over one (hot and cold water faucets counted as one faucet), one dollar and fifty cents; where one supply furnishes more than one lot or premises, there will be made a like charge for the parties having access to the fixtures; and whenever any lot or premises shall be occupied by more than one family, a meter may be placed, subject to the approval of the Committee on Water, and meter rates charged, and the bill rendered against the person who sub-rents to other tenants.

Baghs, water-closets, urinals, fountains,

meter may be placed, subject to the approval of the Committee on Water, and meter rates charged, and the bill rendered against the person who sub-rents to other tenants.

Baihs, water-closets, urinals, fountains, hose, yard and street-sprinkling, at the following rate per annum—to-wit: For each public bath-tub, hine dollars; for each public bath-tub, hine dollars; for each public water-closet, six dollars; for a private water-closet, six dollars; for each additional water-closet on the premises, two dollars per lineal foot; for each private urinal, one dollar and fifty cents; for a public urinal, five to ten dollars; but no bath, water-closet, or urinal shall be supplied except when the water is taken in the premises where such bath, water-closet, or urinal is for the usual purposes for which water is used on said premises; any premises having water-closets, bath, or other fixtures connected with the water-pipes shall pay for the same, or have the pipes supplying them disconnected from the supply of said premises; for a fountain in a yard or store, having a one-sixteenth inch jet, six dollars; a one-quarter inch jet, twenty dollars; a one-dualf inch jet, tifty dollars; a three-quarter inch jet, eighty dollars; a three-quarter inch jet, eighty dollars; as three-quarter inch jet, eighty dollars; a three-works, under the regulation of the Water-Works, under the regulation of the water-works, under the regulation of the committee, may allow the use of small hose for the purpose of yard or street-sprinkling, for each thirty feet front or less, three dollars and fifty cents; and for each additional foot over thirty feet front, eight cents per lineal foot. Yard or street-sprinkling fincluding one-half the width of the roadbed, for each thirty feet front, eight cents per lineal foot. Yard or street-sprinkling for each thirty feet front, eight cents per lineal foot. Yard or street-sprinkling f

shall, for any purpose or in any manner, violate any of the above-mentioned conditions.

Photograph galleries, milk depots, public laundries, &c., at the following rate per annum—to wit: For each photograph gallery, fifteen dollars; for each public laundry, twenty dollars; for each public greenhouse or dairy, teen dollars; for each public greenhouse or flower-garden, twenty-five dollars; for each private green-house or conservatory, five dollars.

Meter rates—to wit: For fifteen thousand gallons or less, per month, fifteen cents per thousand gallons; from fifteen to thirty thousand gallons; from fifteen to thirty thousand gallons per month, thirteen and a half cents per thousand gallons; from thirty thousand gallons per month, ten cents per thousand gallons per month, ten cents per thousand gallons; from one hundred and twenty thousand gallons; from one hundred and forty thousand gallons per month, eight cents per thousand gallons; over two hundred and forty thousand gallons per month, seven cents per thousand gallons concerning water-works as provides for an annual charge for the rent of a meter is thereby repealed.

BEN, T. AUGUST, ja 19-5t

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## New Standard of Prices FOR

Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons.

A NEW STANDARD of prices for Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons is announced by the silversmiths. Under this new schedule the Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons are sold at fixed prices per dozen. The prices have been carefully adjusted in accordance with the present condition of the silver bullion market, varying with the merits of the individual design and workmanship involved in its production, and the quantity of sterling used. The most elaborate patterns can now be bought at extremely reasonable prices, while the simpler forms of less ornate design are offered at lower prices than ever before, known. We offer a choice selection of patterns that will figure ONE. DOLLAR PER OUNCE. A NEW STANDARD of prices for

## C. Lumsden & Son, 731 Main street.

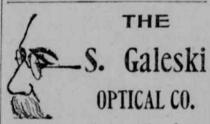
To encourage cash buying we give Trading Stamps or 5 per cent, discount.



and upwards; best Cue Tips, 85c, per box of 100, assorted sizes; fancy stripe Pool Balls, 88.50 to \$12.50 per set. The Dean Pool Balls, 88.50 to \$12.50 per set. The Dean Pool Balls are off-819 per set. Best Billiard Chalk, 75c, per gross; Red Leathers, 40c, per set; green Pool-Table Pockets, with fringe, \$1.50 and \$2 per set. Dean's Fancy Leather Pockets will outlast three sets of any other kind-\$2.25 per set, with fringe.

Tables overhauled and PUT IN PERFECT ONDER. Pigeon-Hole and Bagatelle Tables, Bar Fixtures, Beer-Drawing outfits. Billiard Tables made into Pool or Combination Tables. Bowling Balls and Ten Pins. My Billiard and Pool Tables are not surpassed by any other make for accuracy and perfection. C. P. DEAN, 10 Governor street, Richmond, Va. Write for catalogue and prices. Out of town orders will have my prompt attention.

(no 28-Su, Tu & F)



For comfort and preservation of your sight, have your Glasses accurately fitted at our well-known Optical Establish-ment. Everything reliable and lowest charges

guaranteed.
915 EAST MAIN STREET.
Factory, 8 south Tenth street.
ja 16-Su,W&F

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

TO PHYSICIANS.—WE HAVE SCHEH-RING'S FORMALIN DISINFECTANT-Lamps, Pastils, and Dusting Powder. Also, Behring's and Pasteur's Reliable Diphiheria Abtitoxin, Fresh Vaccine Vi-rus, Fever Thermometers, Hypodermic Syringes, &c. THE L. WAGNER DRUG COMPANY, corner Sixth and Broad

FISH FOOD, MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Canary Seed, Bird Sand, Glover's Dog Medicines, &c. THID WAGNER DRUG COMPANY, corner Sixth and Broad streets.

DISSOLUTIONS & COPARTNERSHIPS.

Richmond, Va., January 1, 1898,
THE INTEREST OF L. L. STRAUSE
In the firm of Strause Brothers, doing business at No. 1409 east Main street, Richmond, Va., has this day been bought by
Mr. I. I. STRAUSE, who will continue
the same business under the name of
STRAUSE BROTHERS.
L. L. STRAUSE L. L. STRAUSE, I. I. STRAUSE.

Richmond, Va., January 1, 1898.
Mr. M. M. STR (SE) has this day been admitted to an interest in the business of STRAUSE BROTHERS.

1. I. STRAUSE, ja 7-F, Su&W6t M. M. STRAUSE.

PERSONAL.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR of the will of the late Mrs. JEANETTE GUNST, all persons owing claims to her estate are requested to make prompt payment of same, and those having claims will present them to the undersigned at his office, \$\mathbb{C}2\$ east Main street.

HENRY S. HUTZLER,

Executor of Jeanette Gunst, deceased,
Richmond, Va., January 14, 1898. ja 19-3t

Richmend, Va., January 19, 1898.

I HAVE THIS DAY CONSTITUTED and appointed F. P. WRIGHT my agent to conduct and carry on the BAKERY business at No. 1706 east Main street, Richmond, Va., to buy and sell for cash only.

CHARLES DAVENPORT. ja 11-13t

Richmond, Va., January 10, 1898.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED B
H. GRAVES MY AGENT, to conduct a
general merchandise and grocery business
at the corner of Twenty-ninth and G
streets, to buy and sell for cash only.
ia 14-F2t
S. P. ROYALL Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

AN ORDINANCE TO GRANT THE HOME ELECTRIC COMPANY PERMISSION TO ERECT POLES AND RUN WIRES ON THE STREETS AND ALLEYS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, AND TO CONSTRUCT SUBWAYS THEREUNDER FOR THE PURPOSES OF FURNISHING LIGHT AND POWER BY ELECTRICITY.

(Approved January 17, 1838.)

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond:

1st. That the Home Electric Company, whose present officers are John S. Harwood, president; Wirt E. Taylor, secretary; William H. Palmer, W. L. Slater, and C. Wipperman, directors, be, and it's hereby, authorized to erect poles and run wires over, and to construct conduits and run wires therein, under and along the streets and alleys of the city of Richmond to furnish and supply electric light and power, upon the conditions, proxisions, and limitations herein set forth, and under those also set forth, as might be applicable hereto, in the ordinance entitled "An ordinance as to the joint use of poles erected in the streets and alleys of the city of Richmond for the support of wires used in connection with the transmission of electricity," approved September 19, 1895.

2d. The city also reserves the right to require, at any time, or from time to time, after the expiration of five years from the date of the approval of this ordinance, the said company to remove its poles and wires from the streets, or any number of them, hereinafter specified, and to run all its wires thereon in conduits.

3d. The streets referred to in the preceding section are as follows: Broad

CITY ORDINANCES.

ordinance, the said company to remove its poles and wires from the streets, or eny number of them, hereinafter specified, and to run all its wires thereon in condults.

3d. The streets referred to in the preceding section are as follows: Broad street from west side of Adams to east side of Ninth street; on Ninth and Seventh streets from Broad to Cary streets; Bank street from Minth to east side of Twelfth street, and on Main and Cary atreets from Seventh to east side of Fourteenth street.

4th. The privileges herein granted are given upon the further condition that the city shall have the right, from time to time, after the expiration of six years from date of the approval of this ordinance, to require, upon the same terms and provisions, that the company shall remove its poles and wires from other streets or squares in addition to those above specified, and run its wires in condults therein at the rate of not more than two squares per year. The city may require such work to be done annually, or it may require the aggregate number of squares for several years to be done at one time for the then current year and those preceding sections to be done, it reserves the right to require each company to construct its own conduits with joint man-holes, or its own conduits with joint man-holes, or all or any number of them to construct and use jointly the necessary conduits and man-holes. All conduits shall be at least 30 per cent, larger, as the city reserves the right to require the company or companies then to use them shall need for its or their wires; and the man-holes shall be at least 30 per cent, larger, as the city reserves the right to require the company or companies the none companies not then operating any such wires in such streets to use them upon terms to be determined either by agreement or by arbitration, if an agreement cannot be reached in proper time. Whenever, in the construction or use of conduits or man-holes required under this ordinance, it shall be necessary, in the opinion of the City Engineer in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the ordinance to require the removal of poles and wires from overhead in certain streets, and for the constructed on a using of conduits in certain streets, approved September 10, 1895. By such arbitration, if necessary, shall also be determined as to who and how the said joint conduits or man-holes shall be managed. For any failure to perform any requirements ordered under this section, or to obey and perform promptly and properly any decision or award which may be made in or under any arbitration above provided for, within ten days after being notified of such decision or award by the City Engineer, each party so in default shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$50; each day's failure to be a separate offence.

6th. The Committee on Streets may require the said company to use and occupy the poles already erected by some other person or company, or which shall hereafter be erected before the running or the wires upon such route. Each route shall be first determined on by the Committee on Streets before any poles are erected, conduits constructed, or wires run.

7th. Wherever two companies shall de-

or the wires upon such route. Each route shall be first determined on by the Committee on Streets before any poles are rected, conduits constructed, or wires Th. Wherever two companies shall design at the same time to erect poles and the same time to erect poles and the same below the same poles; the proportion of initial cost to be borne, and the subsequent costs for repairs or maintenance, or for indemnifying the city for any costs or damages to which she may be subjected by reason of the negligent use or maintenance or for individual to the subsequent costs for the city for any costs or damages to which she may be subjected by reason of the negligent use or maintenance or for individual to a condition of the subsequent to a condition of the company may be required, upon thirty days notice, to move the poles, wires, and committee on Streets restore the same where disturbed to a condition similar to the surrounding street or alley.

10th. The Council of the city of Richmond reserves the right to impose such other regulations, conditions, and requirements as it may from time to time deem probe privileges herein granted shall end of the city of Richmond reserves the right to impose such other regulations, conditions, and requirements as it may from time to time deem probe, privileges herein granted shall end the ordinance, end the provisions and requirements of said ordinance are herein modified.

12th. The privileges herein granted may be required to the conditions and requirements or said ordinance are herein modified.

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12th. The privileges herein granted may be required to the provisions and requirements or said ordinance are herein modified.

12th. The privileges herein granted may be required to the provisions and requirements of any ordinance, and the subsequence of the city of the company, shall within sixty days from the approval of this ordinance deposit with the Treasurer of th other regulations, conditions, and requirements as it may from time to time deem proper.

11th. The privileges herein given are granted also subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to require the removal of poles ad wires overhead in certain streets, and for the construction and using conduits in certain streets," approved September 10, 1895, except so far as the conditions and requirements of said ordinance are herein modified.

12th. The privileges herein granted are given upon the condition that the Home Electric Company, assignees of R. W. Traylor and of the Traylor Electric Company, shall by resolution of its Board of Directors, to be filed with the Clerk of the City Council within sixty days from the approval of this ordinance, accept the provisions of this ordinance, accept the provisions of this ordinance and make a valid surrender of the privileges heretofore-granted the R. W. Traylor and the Traylor Electric Company.

13th. This ordinance shall be of no effect unless the company shall within thirty days after the approval of this ordinance deposit with the Treasurer of the city of Richmond bonds of the said city or of the United States to the amount of \$5.00, which bonds shall be returned to the said company upon the completion of its plant to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets. And upon the failure of the company to so creet and construct said plant within twelve months from the approval of this ordinance the said bond shall be forfeited to and become the absolute property of the city.

14th. For any failure to comply with any requirement of this ordinance, or which may be imposed hereafter, the company shall be liable, unless otherwise provided, to a fine or not less than \$10 nor more than \$100; each day's failure to be a separate offence.

BEN. T. AUGUST.

city. 13th. For any failure to comply with 13th. For any failure to comply with any requirement of this ordinance or which may be imposed hereafter, the company shall be liable, unless otherwise provided, to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100; each day's failure to be a separate offence.

BEN. T. AUGUST, fa 18-5t

## STREET-CAR TICKETS.

ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 9th the sale of tickets in lots of 25 for SI will be discontinued.

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Principal.

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Conductors will continue to sell tickets at the rate of 6 for 25c. SCHOOL TICKETS

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